



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Premier Congrès du Groupe Français de l' Union Internationale de Droit Pénal, Paris, 1905.

The French Branch of the International Union of Penal Law held its first congress in Paris in 1905. The discussions of most direct interest to sociologists were the address of President Garçon and the discussions on the topic of professional instruction of magistrates and of lawyers. But throughout the congress the value of criminal anthropology and of sociology was placed in the true light. The contributions of Tarde to criminology were liberally recognized in connection with the eulogy pronounced in the session. Other topics were significant in the same direction: the substitution of the idea of the dangerous nature of the delinquent for that of the act prosecuted; practical measures for securing the repression of international crimes; and a brief statement by the present writer on the American principle underlying the "indeterminate sentence" and the reformatory system.

C. R. HENDERSON

Die Hauptstadt Budapest im Jahre 1901. Resultate der Volkszählung und Volksbeschreibung. VON DR. JOSEF V. KÖRÖSY und DR. GUSTAV THIRING. 2. Bd. Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1905.

During a long period students of social statistics have looked for the solid results of the Budapest bureau with expectations which have not been disappointed. Recently the news of Dr. Körösy's death brought pain to many who never saw him, but who have been instructed by his investigations. The beautiful and artistic tables and charts, with the fine explanatory text, will be his monument. In the volume here noticed we have the statistics of population: increase, sex, birthplace, citizenship, age, religious confession, nationality, language, education, domestic conditions, defects, and occupations in the charming and interesting city where vices and cultures mingle on the borderland between Occident and Orient. The tables themselves have German and Hungarian rubrics.

On the card which accompanies the volume are printed the words which now have such pathetic significance: "affectueuses salutations de la part du Dr. Joseph de Körösy." The inner life of the genial people, the ambitious young Magyars who admire the better things in America, pulse in the serried ranks of the figures which so simply, honestly, and accurately tell us what Hungary is achieving and becoming.

C. R. HENDERSON